

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 12993. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 2147). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FLYNT: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 1740. An act to amend section 202(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, in order to expand the Federal Communications Commission's regulatory authority under such section; with amendment (Rept. No. 2148). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 1964. An act to amend the act requiring certain common carriers by railroad to make reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to certain accidents in order to clarify the requirements of such act; with amendment (Rept. No. 2149). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 11535. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to provide that class C and D licensees shall not be prohibited from serving alcoholic beverages in their establishments on New Year's Day when New Year's falls on Sunday; without amendment (Rept. No. 2150). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 12775. A bill to increase the relief or retirement compensation of certain former members of the Metropolitan Police force, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police force, the White House Police force, and the U.S. Secret Service; and of their widows, widowers, and children; without amendment (Rept. No. 2151). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FOGARTY: Committee of conference. H.R. 11390. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2152). Ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the

Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. S. 882. An act for the relief of the heirs of J. B. White; without amendment (Rept. No. 2140). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. S. 3759. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2141). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 2306. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the National Woman's Party, Inc., in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 2142). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 3415. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the American Association of University Women, Educational Foundation, Inc., in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 2143). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER:

H.R. 13132. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the bracket method of depreciation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H.R. 13133. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 by transferring wood charcoal from the free list to the dutiable list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 13134. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 by adding nutshell charcoal and lignite briquets, to be sold for cooking purposes, to the dutiable list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEROUNIAN:

H.R. 13135. A bill to amend a provision of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act relating to days of unemployment; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 13136. A bill relating to the dutiable status of certain articles containing foreign material which come into the United States from its insular possessions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MASON:

H.R. 13137. A bill relating to the dutiable status of certain articles containing foreign material which come into the United States from its insular possessions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 13138. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional \$2,400 exemption from income tax for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACK of Illinois:

H.R. 13139. A bill to establish a Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. OLIVER:

H.R. 13140. A bill to establish within the Housing and Home Finance Agency a new program of mortgage insurance to assist in financing the construction, improvement, expansion, and rehabilitation of harbor facilities for boating and commercial craft; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 13141. A bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H. Con. Res. 726. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in favor of granting relief to the domestic carpet industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DORN of South Carolina:

H. Con. Res. 727. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in favor of granting relief to the domestic carpet industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H. Res. 623. Resolution relative to the operation of the Panama Line; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KILDAY:

H.R. 13142. A bill for the relief of Kwan Chung Yin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 13143. A bill for the relief of Lee Dock On; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TABER:

H.R. 13144. A bill for the relief of Georg Puffal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Discriminating Against the Worker

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARE E. HOFFMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in the Senate, Senators KENNEDY and JOHNSON, respectively Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, with a two-thirds Democrat majority back of them and Senator JOHNSON in the powerful position of ma-

jority leader, are pushing S. 2643, introduced by Senator KENNEDY—H.R. 9070 in the House—in an effort to please a few labor leaders and so capture the so-called labor vote.

At the same time, they are insisting upon legislation which they say will give equal rights to all. On equality they blow hot and cold.

It needs but a glance at S. 2643 and H.R. 9070 to show rank inconsistency. The purpose of both bills is to amend the present labor law so as to enable a minority group on a construction job to tie up the whole job.

Example: A partnership at Port Chester, N.Y., contracted to build a home

for a man in Greenwich, Conn. The partnership used its own employees on all but the electrical installation. That they subcontracted to an employer who had two nonunion men on the job. Other workers by a strike tied up the whole job. The U.S. Supreme Court held (*Electrical Workers v. Labor Board* (341 U.S. 694)) that it was not lawful to throw all the other workers out of their jobs just because the two electrical workers did not belong to the union.

Now Senator KENNEDY and Senator JOHNSON insist the law be changed to enable union officials to do just that.

Where hundreds of union workers are employed on the construction of an

apartment building, an office building, or an industrial plant or home, they can be thrown out of work just because a comparatively small minority is dissatisfied.

In this day and age when there are several million out of work in this country, when workers from other countries are coming here, when politicians are insisting upon equal rights for all, is there any consistency or advantage in advocating legislation which will enable a few (in the case decided by the Supreme Court they numbered but two) to throw hundreds of other workers who are satisfied with their working conditions and their wages out of their jobs and onto the unemployment rolls where the rest of us must contribute to their support?

Yet that is just what S. 2643 and H.R. 9070, sponsored by Senators KENNEDY and JOHNSON, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, would permit if it became the law of the land.

In my judgment, after spending 38 years trying jury lawsuits, 25 years here in Washington, it seems the height of folly to enact legislation which will permit any small group to injure and deprive other citizens, several million of them, of their right to earn a livelihood.

This proposed legislation is not designed to protect the worker against his employer.

It is designed to permit a few union employees—a very few—and a very few union officials, to tie up any construction job. Its enactment would permit a few dissatisfied union workers to throw all other workers—union and nonunion—on the job out of their jobs, halt construction.

Apparently, the advocates of the legislation have forgotten the slogan over the Supreme Court door, "Equal justice under law."

I shall vote against the bill—vote to protect the worker against discrimination by a union would-be dictator.

H.R. 9866

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the vote on the bill, H.R. 9866, to authorize the spending of \$100,000 for five agricultural employees in the island of Guam is typical of what has been happening under the leadership of the Democrat majorities in Congress. The Department already has about 30 employees serving the island of Guam in an agricultural area about 37 square miles or, in other words, about the area of one township.

Only the day before yesterday afternoon I appeared on the same platform with my colleague, GEORGE MCGOVERN, who blasted the amount of spending of the Department of Agriculture and told how much it was costing the taxpayers

to operate this Department as compared with a few years ago. He left that meeting by plane, flying directly to Washington, and upon his return yesterday afternoon one of the first bills upon which we were called to vote was this bill requiring the Department to spend an additional \$100,000 on a project as unnecessary as any project could possibly be and yet he and his New Deal colleagues voted for it.

My opponent in this campaign has many times said he would vote exactly as MCGOVERN has voted. Just how can they make sense out of blasting spending one day and voting additional spending on the very next day?

"Traffic Safety," Speech by Hon. Samuel N. Friedel, of Maryland, at "Clean Sweep" Luncheon, Safety First Club

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to be able to insert in the RECORD the text of a speech made by my colleague, SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL, of the Seventh Congressional District of Maryland, before the Safety First Club of Maryland, at its "Clean Sweep" luncheon held in Baltimore on August 19. The luncheon marked the endorsement received from the Governors of all 50 States for the organization's nationwide campaign for the issuance of a commemorative traffic safety postage stamp.

Mr. FRIEDEL was the author of the original bill introduced in Congress to establish a Special Subcommittee on Traffic Safety, and he was appointed a member of that committee. It functioned so effectively that its work is being continued at the present time and the results of its efforts will be felt nationwide. The speech follows:

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Mr. Chairman, members of the Safety First Club, and friends, it is indeed a pleasure for me to be with you today for this "clean sweep" luncheon. I know how gratified each of you must be in the knowledge that you made a clean sweep of all the 50 States Governors in your drive to obtain support for the issuance of a special traffic safety stamp. This is a real accomplishment.

No one knows better than I do the terrific amount of work that has gone into this project. At this time I would like to commend the chairman of this drive, Harry Abell, the president of the Safety First Club, J. O. Shuger, as well as Morris Kasoff, Sam Abrams, Dr. Leo Kline and the secretary, Maurice Shochatt. Without the untiring efforts of these public spirited citizens we would not be here today to mark a clean sweep of all our State Governors in support of this worthy cause.

It has been my privilege from time to time to assist the executive committee for the special traffic safety stamp in whatever way they deemed appropriate. When your committee passed a resolution last August, call-

ing for the issuance of a special stamp, I was very enthusiastic about using this means of calling to the attention of all our citizens the importance of driving safely on our Nation's streets and highways. In fact, I thought so much of this project that I spoke about it on the floor of the House of Representatives on August 20, 1959, and called upon the Postmaster General to issue a special traffic safety stamp. I pointed out then, and I would like to repeat now, that our most precious asset is the people of our country.

On March 30, 1960, it was my pleasure to announce on the floor of the House of Representatives that the Safety First Club of Maryland had been successful in obtaining the support of the Governors of 48 States in their drive for this special stamp. At that time I asked my colleagues in the House to get behind this drive and assist in every way possible to have such a stamp issued. Today it is a great pleasure for me to note that we now have the support of the Governors of all our States and this could not have been accomplished without the persistent efforts of the members of this club.

As you all know, the Postmaster General has advised me that a special traffic safety stamp cannot be issued this year. However, on Wednesday of this week, I was assured that this proposal will be considered when the decision is made as to the special stamps to be issued in 1961. Our present Postmaster General has made the decision regarding the stamps to be issued in the first 3 months of 1961. However, I hope we will have a new Postmaster General for the balance of next year and that he will be a man who is aware that anything we can do to stop the killing of our citizens on the highways is a moral obligation we all face. I still maintain that if we can issue special stamps calling attention to the need for soil conservation, water conservation, and such other matters, we can certainly find a way to issue a stamp calling attention to the need for conserving human lives. You can rest assured that I will continue my efforts in this direction.

I have stated many times over that traffic safety is everybody's business, yet this continues to be one of our unsolved national problems. Many fine organizations, such as the Safety First Club of Maryland, have expended great effort to bring this problem to the attention of the public and to make people safety conscious. However, much more work is needed if we are to stop the slaughter on our Nation's highways. Just this past weekend our Governor the Honorable Millard Tawes, proclaimed his desire that this be a "deathless weekend" on Maryland highways. Yet, in less than 3 hours after the start of the weekend we had two deaths resulting from accidents on Maryland highways. This makes it look as though we are not getting our message across to the driving public.

I think all of you here realize that we must exert even more effort to make every automobile driver aware of the great necessity for driving safely. We must make him understand that accidents do not always happen to the other fellow—they can happen to us. Each individual driver must do his part by obeying traffic laws and watching the other fellow as well as himself when he is behind the wheel.

I know that each of you here today are doing a great deal to help solve this traffic safety problem, but I think you will agree that the need for safety on our Nation's highways cannot be brought to the attention of the American people too often. Wide circulation of a traffic safety stamp would be very useful in our campaign to stop the needless loss of the lives of so many of our citizens. Again, let me assure you that I will continue to do everything in my power to have such a traffic safety stamp issued next year.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to address the Safety First Club of Maryland today. Now that we have made a clean sweep in obtaining the support of Governors for our special traffic safety stamp campaign, let us use this support in every possible way so that all our citizens will be made aware of their social responsibility, respect the rights—and the lives—of others. In this way, I believe we can ultimately stop this disgraceful slaughter on the highways.

Anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in this period of our history of conflicting ideals and sometimes lack of definite purpose it is encouraging to find an organization of 2½ million Americans united in one single, overpowering aim. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is just that. I take pride in congratulating it on its anniversary for 20 years of holding the ideals of freedom and independence from tyranny before the American public and all the world. It is indeed rare to find such a group that works selflessly and tirelessly to prove to those of us who have sometimes taken our liberties for granted that there are hundreds of millions of people today that do not and have never had such liberties. The members of the Ukrainian Congress are ideally suited to make us aware of these facts, for the history of the Ukraine is the history of liberty hard fought for, hard won, and then hard lost.

In 1918, the Ukrainian peoples declared themselves independent from the newly formed Soviet Government. Two years later it capitulated to the forces of the Soviet, after more than a year of resistance against overwhelming military odds. There followed the suppression by force of the Ukrainian culture and the Ukrainian heritage under the militant Communist regime, which confiscated the produce and resources of the Ukraine. Collectivization was enforced; Ukrainian nationalist leaders were persecuted; and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was dissolved. Thus was the Ukraine drawn into the Soviet Union, no longer to have a voice in the world except through such agencies as the Ukrainian Congress.

The Congress was organized in 1940 for one major purpose—to be the voice of the 40 million Ukrainians who are not free to inform the world of their captive condition. The membership of the Congress is composed of 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry. Ultimately they hope to see once again an independent Ukraine. In the interim they devote their time to exposing to Americans and to the world the methods and atrocities of Russian tyranny, so well exemplified in the history of the Ukraine in the last 40 years. They speak on behalf of all

captive nations and captive peoples. In their publications, local organizations, public programs, and promotion of the annual Captive Nations Week their message has become more and more startlingly clear. Soviet goals and methods are diametrically opposed to everything the United States stands for. Sometimes it takes an organization like the Ukrainian Congress, with ties and interests in a country subjected to Communist rule, to remind us of our own purpose and beliefs.

An Investment in the People—Educational Television

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, a significant study by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, "An Investment in the People" concludes that the country or the State with the highest per capita income is the one with the best educated people. Obviously, if a people are not educated, they cannot take advantage of the resources of a country no matter how rich it potentially may be.

In educational television we have a new and highly important tool for bringing America's educational system abreast of the times.

It is the hope of many Delawareans that the Federal Communications Commission will assign the now silent channel 12 to Delaware for purposes of educational television broadcasting. This is a step which I have strongly supported in the past and will work for in the future with all the means at my disposal. I have, in addition, cosponsored with Senators Magnuson and Schoeppel legislation on the subject of educational television which would give financial assistance to get this important program off the ground. In this connection it is important to recognize the tremendous support which the Federal Government has given to American railroads, to the airlines, and to shipping, and highway transportation. Certainly, educational television is equally deserving and is equally important to the welfare of the people of this great Nation.

I include here, as part of my remarks, the text of my weekly radio broadcast to the people of Delaware the week of August 23, 1960, over seven Delaware radio stations:

My subject for this week's report from Congress is one which I know is of great interest to the people of Delaware, and one which has occupied a great deal of my time these past 2 years as a Delaware Congressman. This subject is educational television.

But first, since this is my last report, I want to thank all of the listeners in Delaware who have heard my bimonthly broadcasts, and especially I want to thank your radio station which has made these public service broadcasts possible.

On May 12 and 13, 1959, hearings were held before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on a number of bills, including one which I had introduced on the subject of educational television.

On April 13, 1959, the Senate had passed such legislation introduced by Senators Magnuson and Schoeppel. I am going to quote to you from the testimony of two prominent educators who testified before the committee. Their views coincide with my views on this important and vital new media which is available to the American people, and more specifically of interest to Delawareans is the assigning of the now silent channel 12 to Delaware for educational television broadcasting.

Raymond D. Hurlbert, general manager of the Alabama Educational Television Commission, had this to say:

"Many of you are familiar with U.S. Chamber of Commerce study, 'An Investment in the People.' This study points out that it is not the country or the State with the greatest natural resources which has the highest per capita income, but the one with the highest literacy, the best educated people. Our State is rich in natural resources, but our great need is to raise the per capita income through education.

"We are on the threshold of tremendous advances in the field of education. Should we ask the question, Has the time come for updating the educational system of schools in America and if so, as an aid, do we not have an available tool in educational television? In fact, we have a providential tool to help make the hurdle of leaping from the traditional to the modern needs in education. What does industry do when it is time for a retooling job? Is not expense for retooling considered essential in the light of future efficiency and greater production, and are not new methods inaugurated? There is no question as to what business would do in such a case. Should we not apply just as much good business to the education of our youth? As stockholders in this big business of education, should we not test the potential in educational television, and its ability to bring increasingly valuable dividends?"

Donald H. McGannon, president, Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. had this to say:

"It is an interesting thing about educational television, that while it is in the sixth academic year and represents a \$60 million investment, it has achieved the outstanding goals it has, but far more lies in the future than in the past. As I have indicated, I believe that to be true of television in general but the educational phase represents a dimension without which the medium cannot achieve its full potential or capacity. Commercial television as a medium of entertainment, information and advertising requires the pure research and laboratory techniques and opportunities of educational television, working hand in hand to achieve the degree of fuller enlightenment every one of us in the industry feel can and even must be achieved. Much has been accomplished in less than a decade but far more need be accomplished in this world of nuclear physics and international hypertension.

"In other more blunt words, get the educational station on the air in order that the whole evolutionary and developmental process of qualitative programing can be undertaken and perfected. The longer this is delayed, the longer these vital frequencies are left unused, the longer the American people are deprived of such educational opportunity; yes, the longer our already strained educational system and overburdened municipal finances are denied this dynamic and collateral aid. Then, too, will our ability to achieve the blessings and opportunities of the ultimate public service educational system be forestalled.

"The United States must improve and increase the use of all educational means at our disposal but surely television and radio, occupying so prominent a place among the interests of our people, have a great opportunity and a still greater obligation in this regard."

Many other prominent officials of public and private institutions gave similar testimony in support of Federal participation in the promotion of educational television broadcasting. It is my belief that it is only a question of time before public demand will bring about a more complete use of the vast potential of educational television. There is no mistaking that the most overwhelming fact today is that we no longer have the enormous luxury of time—we must adjust our institutions and methods of democracy to the life or death demands of a speeding world where there can be few mistakes, few revisions and few fumbblings. Complete and total education of all of our people is our greatest secret weapon in the cold war struggle of democracy versus communism.

Enter Ye in at the Strait Gate: for Wide Is the Gate, and Broad Is the Way, That Leadeth to Destruction

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARE E. HOFFMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today, Tuesday, July 26, 1960, Republicans in Chicago are writing their party platform and tomorrow will name their candidate for President—the Democrats recently finished that job.

You now have an opportunity, a duty, to consider seriously the kind of Government you will bequeath to your children and their descendants.

We differ in our decisions as to methods and policies we should follow which will give to our people the greatest possible opportunity for prosperity, happiness, and freedom, as to the course we should follow in dealing with other nations.

Differences in opinions are not only permissible, but unavoidable. However, there is no excuse for the mentally indolent individual who fails to think and act when opportunity is given to personally, effectively participate in solving questions which vitally affect not only his own welfare, but that of all, as well as the future security of our Nation.

By 8 long years of hardship, suffering, sometimes death, our forefathers won our freedom, and for the first time in the world's history, established a Government of principles which, if religiously followed, mean freedom and happiness to us as individuals, as well as security for our future existence.

Billy Graham, today's evangelist, might well have used the words uttered last night by Herbert Hoover who, in substance, told us that insuring our moral and spiritual future is just as, if not more important than attaining temporary material prosperity. It is obvious that unless we give more and effective thought

and action to the principles underlying our Government, the United States of America will follow the road to ruin down which every nation has traveled since the dawn of civilization when its people preferred idleness, pleasure, and wasteful practices to methods and policies which called for courage, endurance, and thrift.

The nation, as well as the individual, which seeks "the wide gate, the broad way" is, as was written so many years ago, doomed ultimately to failure.

Reading the Chicago Tribune this morning, I learn that Republican politicians are striving for a platform which will assume to give the greatest degree of civil liberty to each of us, regardless of race, creed, or state of origin. That is all to the good, and to that principle, all can subscribe.

However, on the same page stretches a headline reading "One Thousand Goons Besiege Plant." The caption reads "State Refuses Protection in Racine," and the story discloses that "a mob of 1,000 strike goons and sympathizers besieged the struck plant, without deterrence by State authorities or Gov. Gaylord Nelson." Is anyone concerned about the civil liberties of colored, yellow, or white who desire to work?

Eager to secure votes in November, the Democratic Party platform and presumably the Republican platform to be adopted today, will go far to protect some civil rights, to prevent certain discrimination, but why deny the right of any one to earn a livelihood as at present is the practice? Why boast about efforts to prevent discrimination in some fields of activity while sanctioning it by failure to act in others? Why yield to political expediency rather than adhere to principle?

All civil rights of everyone should be protected.

Statement to the Annual Convention of the Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia Moose Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS F. JOHNSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I include my statement to the annual convention of the Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia Moose Association held in Washington, D.C., on August 19-21, 1960:

Fellow members of the Loyal Order of Moose, as the Representative of the First Congressional District of Maryland, and as a member of the Salisbury Lodge, No. 654, Loyal Order of Moose, I welcome you to our Nation's Capital.

The Loyal Order of Moose, an international fraternal society composed of more than 1,700 lodges with a total membership of nearly 1 million men, is dedicated to the service of his fellow man and loyalty to his country.

Moose lodges throughout our Nation have distinguished themselves by supplying leadership, manpower, and financial aid for worthwhile community affairs, with particular emphasis on youth activities.

All of us are proud of Mooseheart, situated in the Fox River Valley of northern Illinois, 40 miles west of Chicago. Since Mooseheart was founded in 1913, more than 5,000 children of deceased members of the Loyal Order of Moose have benefited by its educational and training program.

All of us are proud of Moosehaven, located in Orange Park, Fla. This model home for our senior citizens stands as an epitaph of our concern for the aged and a challenge to all organizations to equal.

True democracy can only survive so long as all men practice humanitarian service to his fellow man. You have pioneered in child welfare, education, and care for the aged. You will carve new frontiers in service, because you are loyal members to the Loyal Order of Moose. I wish you a most successful convention.

America's Military and Economic Strength Is Great

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOR C. TOLLEFSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of those Members who have not had an opportunity to read them, I am inserting herewith in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD excerpts from President Eisenhower's speech at Chicago last month. He pointed to our economic and military strength, and to our position in the world today. What he said merits the attention of everyone who has concern over these matters.

The excerpts follow:

To this convention I bring no words of despair or doubt about my country—no doleful prediction of impending disaster. Whoever misleads by calculated use of some but not all the facts, whoever distorts the truth to serve selfish ambition, whoever asserts weakness where strength exists—makes a mockery of the democratic process and misrepresents our beloved country in the eyes of the watching world.

The irrefutable truths are that the United States is enjoying an unprecedented prosperity; that it has, in cooperation with its friends and allies, the strongest security system in the world, and that it is working ceaselessly and effectively for a peace with justice, in freedom.

Our own mounting living standards, and the history of these Republican years, provide the proof that these are facts.

THE ECONOMY

There are more Americans today employed, at higher wages and with more take-home pay, than ever before in our history. They have more confidence in the stability of their money than they have enjoyed in three decades.

In these past 7½ years, the annual gross national product has increased by \$100 billion or 25 percent. This figure, though stupendous, is asserted by some to be unnecessarily low. But what would they say if they knew that during the almost 8-year duration of the prior Democratic administration, the gross national product actually declined in every single peacetime year, save one.

During all the years of this administration, I've heard much from the opposition, especially from its free-spending clique, about increasing the rate of economic growth by depending principally on governmental activity, with vastly increased Federal expenditures.

We reject the argument that healthy growth can thus be bought from the funds of the Federal Treasury.

We believe profoundly that constant and unnecessary governmental meddling in our economy leads to a standardized, weakened, and tasteless society that encourages dull mediocrity, whereas private enterprise, dependent upon the vigor of healthful competition, leads to individual responsibility, pride of accomplishment and, above all, national strength.

Inflation—the most insidious and cruel form of taxation ever devised—drove prices up 48 percent in the previous administration, thus robbing millions of our people of savings and of purchasing power.

In the last 7½ years, we have succeeded in keeping the total price rise below 11 percent. And, at least this is my fixed opinion, this record could have been even better if I might have had the privilege of working all these years with a Republican Congress.

SECURITY

In the sum of our capabilities we have become the strongest military power on earth. But just as the Biblical Job had his boils, we have a cult of professional pessimists who, taking counsel of their fears, continually mouth the allegation that America has become a second-rate military power. This extraordinary assertion amazes our friends in the world who know better; it even bewilders many of our own people who have examined our 7½-year record of military expansion and who are not used to hearing their gigantic defense efforts so belittled.

Defense expenditures during the 12 months preceding the outbreak of the Korean war were less than \$12 billion. Today we are spending, after 7 years without hostilities, over three times that much, more than \$41 billion annually on a powerful, flexible and adequate defense establishment, which commands worldwide respect.

The United States today possesses a military establishment of incalculable power. Combined with the strength of our NATO, SEATO and other allies, the free world is prepared to meet any threat and, by its retaliatory strength, to face any potential aggressor with a mighty deterrent.

All this—all this—has been brought about by vigorous and imaginative leadership, the genius of our scientists, the skill of our Armed Forces, and by the sacrifices of the American people. To belittle this might, and the prestige, pride, and capabilities of these groups does such violence to my sense of what is right that I have difficulty in restraining my feelings of indignation.

If we can be blessed with experienced and steady leadership in Washington, the possibility of the outbreak of future war will be minimized and we can eventually win the peace.

THE WORLD

In the pursuit of world peace, I have personally journeyed more than 90,000 miles during the past year and visited the people of more than a score of nations on four continents. I have heard the insistent demands of multitudes for the right to live their lives in peace, and I have seen and taken part in many impressive American initiatives directed toward this crucial goal. The United States has made proposal after proposal, each in good faith, in an effort to reduce tension in the world and to lessen the economic burden of armaments. Moreover, we are prepared always to consider any reasonable proposal made by others.

Only a few months ago the men in the Kremlin were calling for complete and total disarmament. But suddenly thereafter, they began devising one crisis after another.

They brutally wrecked the summit conference.

They have threatened us with missiles. And today, they cold-bloodedly boast of shooting down one of our planes legitimately traveling over intercontinental waters.

The Soviet dictator has said that he has, in his recent journeys and speeches, succeeded in damaging the prestige of America. Now, this is indeed an empty boast.

Concerning this matter of comparative national prestige, I challenge him to this test: Will he agree to the holding of free elections under the sponsorship of the United Nations to permit people everywhere in every nation on every continent to vote on one single simple issue?

And that issue is: Do you want to live under a Communist regime or under a free system such as is found in the United States?

My friends, are the Soviets willing to measure their world prestige by the results of such elections? Well, you know the answer to that.

But the United States would gladly do so.

THE PARTY

The people expect and demand honesty, integrity, and moral courage from the men and women who bear public responsibilities. They know that political office should be, and demand it be, a position of trust and honor; qualification for it must comprehend more than mere personal ambition. They realize, as never before, that the stakes in today's world are too high to risk their futures to the hands of frivolous, irresponsible, or inexperienced government.

In the successes of the past 7½ years you have a solid foundation on which to build toward new levels of attainment.

The Scheinfeld Address on Underdeveloped Countries

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN TOLL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday of this week the Honorable HENRY S. REUSS, of Wisconsin, presented to the House the address of Aaron Scheinfeld, chairman of the board of Manpower, Inc., one of the Nation's thinking business leaders on the subject of "Industrial and Business Development of the Underdeveloped Countries of the World."

His suggestions may well be considered by the business leaders of the country, because they offer a method of developing free countries as friends of the United States and eventually saving the taxpayers of our country subsidies and contributions which are now needed to keep as much of the world as possible independent and free.

Congressman REUSS is to be commended for bringing to the attention of the Members a report of such great interest; that their constituents may read with great profit to themselves and to their neighbors one of the most help-

ful solutions ever offered for the problems affecting the world today.

The address can be found on pages 17378-17380 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Tuesday, August 23, 1960.

He Refuses To Conform

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. BERRY. In the totalitarian states of the world, the central government assumes the responsibility for the care and security of everyone from the cradle to the grave. To shoulder this responsibility means that the central government must at the same time be able to regulate the amount of work the individual shall do to compensate for such lifelong security. This is known as the "work norm."

By the same token, if the individual "refuses to conform," the state must have some leverage, some power, or some control to force such conformity. In some states this method of persuasion is called the Gestapo. Others have their particular name for persuaders, but in each the purpose and result is the same. Conformity must be compulsory in a totalitarian state. Any state which guarantees security, which compensates each individual according to his need, must also be able to compel conformity.

TOTALITARIANISM

The founders of this Nation came to these shores to free themselves from conformity. They came here to free themselves from central government security. They came here seeking only opportunity for the individual, opportunity to provide for his today and his tomorrow through the fruits of his own efforts and ability.

But, despite the good purposes of the Founding Fathers, there has grown up within these borders the totalitarian philosophy. Central Government planners have moved into each breach and have established their foreign philosophy, not as much through laws passed by Congress, because Congress is responsible to the voters and dare not authorize these steps directly, but instead Congress has given a free reign to the bureaucrats who in turn socialize through the Federal rules and regulations.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

There are few totalitarian states where the central government forces conformity of the individual more strictly than on the Indian reservations of the United States. This system has created what is popularly known as the "Indian problem."

There is no Indian problem, there is only a totalitarian or "socialist" problem. There are many examples; I shall relate but one.

BACKGROUND

Years ago Congress provided for the allotment of lands on many of the In-

dian reservations to the individual Indian, this on the theory that the Indian was found on the land and it was assumed that all of them should be farmers and live from the soil.

For years the tendency of the Department of the Interior, which was given guardianship over the property of the individual Indian, was to increase the freedom of the Indian. The Indian was given the right to lease his land and to use the proceeds of such lease rental to help provide his livelihood. When the Department of Interior determined that he was competent to handle his own affairs, he was permitted to sell and dispose of his allotment and to use the proceeds thereof as any individual would.

Then under the so-called New Deal there came a strange philosophy into this free Nation, a move back toward the totalitarian state from which the forefathers had come. The plan of subjection of the individual to the state was slower among the non-Indians because with the return of crops and production and good times, the individual demanded a return of his freedom. The return of that freedom has become a political issue and is the dominant issue in the present election. The voters in the November 1960 election shall decide whether they wish "security with conformity" or whether they want "individual freedom with opportunity."

The Indian, however, has no alternative, he must accept "security with conformity" at least so long as he chooses to live on or near an Indian reservation, or until the Congress repeals the Wheeler-Howard Act enacted in the early days of the New Deal.

EXAMPLE

The Bureau of Indian Affairs at the Washington level is adamant in their stand that an Indian allottee is free to handle his own land so long as he conforms to the regulations, the regulations being that he himself must work his own land unless he turns complete authority to the Bureau.

Under the policies of the Bureau all land on the reservation is classified to

determine the best "use" to which such land shall be put. In grazing areas, all land in a certain tract, whether it is tribal or allotted, goes into a "grazing unit" and the allottees in that area must sign a power of attorney authorizing the Department to handle the rental of their land for them.

If an allottee—who by the way is supposed to be a free American—refuses to conform, refuses to give a power of attorney or attempts to revoke one already given, he is required to fence his own land out of the unit and handle the use of that land himself. He dare not rent it. He cannot contract to have the hay put up and sold. He cannot contract to have the work done on shares so that he gets his portion of the crop. He must do the work himself, or he must hire the work done and pay the cost himself out of his own pocket. Then he can sell the crop and pay the cost of having someone who does have the harvesting machinery do the work. If he refuses to conform, the Bureau steps in and forces conformity.

Yesterday, I received a frantic call from an Indian allottee on one reservation in my congressional district. I shall not mention his name or the name of the reservation for fear of reprisals either upon the Indian or the employees involved. The allottee told me he had hired a non-Indian rancher to cut and bale the hay on his allotment, which he had refused to put into a grazing unit because it was an especially good hay quarter and was worth more for hay than the normal rental for grazing purposes. Those allottees who conform in a grazing unit receive the same rental as all other allottees in the grazing area, regardless of the productivity of the allotment, because under this system, as in all totalitarian states, "equal compensation shall be provided for all."

The allottee told me that he did not have the cash to pay for the cutting and baling of the hay, so he had contracted with the non-Indian to do the work with the understanding he would sell the hay to the non-Indian who owned the haying equipment for \$15 per ton, first to pay the cost of harvest and the remainder to

be his cash rental return for the production of his allotment.

He told me that the Department had stepped in, taken over the baled hay and was selling it to someone else, proposing to deposit the proceeds of his account in the Agency office to be paid to him as they decided it should be disbursed. He asked me what chance an Indian had to establish his own credit, to get started in the ranching business, if his contracts were to be summarily revoked by the Great White Father at the will of the Great White Father.

When I called the Superintendent I was advised that it appeared the contract with the non-Indian was a fraud, that instead of the Indian making a contract to hire the hay cut and baled, then sold to the rancher at the price of \$15 per ton to pay the cost of harvesting the hay and the balance to go in cash to the allottee, it was apparent to the Department that the contract had been made to harvest the hay on a share basis with the rancher taking a certain share for harvesting the hay and then buying the share of the allottee, which, the Bureau official advised, was strictly against the regulations of the Department.

I was told that the Bureau was having trouble with this Indian "because he refuses to conform."

I was also advised that this procedure becomes necessary because the Bureau has the "responsibility of protecting the property and the income of the Indian people."

When the Founding Fathers established a system of government which provided the utmost of individual freedom and opportunity, they failed to take into account that certain forces would in later years be at work guaranteeing security to certain groups and that with that guarantee of security comes the responsibility of the "work norm," or the "rental norm" in this case, which compels "conformity" of all, and that with this compelled conformity, individual rights, individual privileges and individual opportunity is sacrificed. Socialism? Totalitarianism? Where? Here in America.

SENATE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1960

(Legislative day of Wednesday, August 24, 1960)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Senator RUSSELL B. LONG, of Louisiana.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God, who hast given us this good land for our inheritance, deepen our gratitude, this day, that so much is bestowed upon us. We are grateful for its sheer beauty, all decked in summer glory—hills and valleys, fields, meadows and woodlands, lakes and mountains, and

wide rivers carrying their commerce to the seas.

Yet, we thank Thee more for the heritage our fathers have bestowed upon us—with liberty, justice, and the sacredness of human rights.

In the joy and blessedness of this time, daily fenced about with devotion, make quiet our fears and revive our spirits within us. Let no ungenerous thought find lodgment in our minds today as we deal one with another.

May no intent or purpose that would unduly hurt or wound a comrade's spirit be given room. Let no motive sit in the saddle of our words or deeds, for which we would blush with shame if it stood revealed before all men.

Stay our hands when we attempt to postpone into the future the justice waiting to be done today.

So may we work today, for the night cometh when we can no longer work. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, August 24, 1960, was dispensed with.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., August 25, 1960.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. RUSSELL B. LONG, a Senator